

The Bulletin.

From the Address of Democratic Congressmen Let there be no discussions about minor matters; no time lost in discussion of dead events; no manifestation of narrow or proscriptive feeling; no sacrifice of the cause to gratify personal ambition or resentment.

FOR CONGRESS SEVENTH DISTRICT.
COL. JOHN E. CRENSHAW, of White Co.
FOR SENATORS, by DISTRICT.
J. M. GIBSON, of Gallatin County.
THOMAS A. E. HOLCOMB, of Union Co.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The Old North State appears to have been too much reconstructed to answer radical ends. Governor Holden made a bold stroke to save the state to his party by seizing the Ku Klux phantom and declaring several seceding Democratic counties in a state of insurrection; but even these desperate measures proved futile, and North Carolina has gone Democratic by ten thousand majority. Both branches of the legislature are largely Democratic, which secures the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate in the place of Abbott, whose term expires with the present Congress. The Democrats elect only two of the seven Congressmen. This crushing defeat of the Republicans was much unexpected, as it was deemed certain before the election that they would carry at least four Congressional districts, and no fears were entertained concerning the Legislature. Unlooked for by North Carolina, the Democrats placed too little consideration upon the white population, and sought almost exclusively the colored vote. At the South the white man is proverbially uncertain "and nigger is never sure," and the late election proves the North Carolina darkies are no exception to this rule. The white vote was fully cast and nearly solid for the Democratic ticket, but the Republicans appear to have been demoralized and failed to poll their entire vote. Governor Holden's administration is a decided failure; too much of the State legislation was for the benefit of a particular race, instead of the people, and in every department affairs had become so muddled that change would be for the better. The Republican party will do well to heed the lesson taught by the North Carolina election. Unless it speedily cuts loose from the narrow-minded, corrupt, fanatical leaders, which have brought it to the verge of ruin other radical States will be unexpectedly wheeled into the Democratic line and that party again be in the ascendancy.—N. Y. Herald.

A Berlin letter gives the following sketch of Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern: "The Prince is an amiable man, without trace of pride on account of his name and royal descent. He and his two brothers Charles and Anthony, were strictly brought up by their father. They embraced the military career, and Leopold has risen to the rank of Colonel in the Prussian Guards, but, being always passionately fond of scientific studies, philosophy and history, he devoted to these pursuits most of the leisure hours in Düsseldorf, Berlin and Potsdam, which his brother officers spent in amusement. It is a characteristic of the Prince to treat every one with the greatest urbanity, no matter what his station in life may be, and his good nature is the more prepossessing because it is free from anything like affectation. Always polite towards ladies, he is passionately attached to his mother. The great wealth of the father permitted the sons to indulge in every sort of enjoyment, and yet they were remarkable for their simple style of living. All the members of their family are liberal in their political convictions."

Bayard Taylor says: "There is less interest now exhibited in literature and art by the whole American people, than at any time within the last twenty years. Intellectual activity has diminished, taste has retrograded, and the prospects of artists, authors, and publishers were never so dull as now. There are fewer readers of books, in proportion to population, than there were in 1850, and, with few exceptions, the works which attain the greatest circulation are of inferior literary character. Perhaps this is a late result of the war; perhaps it is an intellectual demoralization, partly owing to the rise of shoddy and the predominance of the material, speculative element in all branches of business. I will not undertake to explain the phenomenon, which I believe to be only temporary. The sensational seems to be the vice of this generation. It corrupts books, newspapers, sermons and lectures. But it is one of those forces which work their own overthrow the more speedily from their very excess."

The New York Standard indignantly says: "Nothing could be more offensive than the shape news items, so called, often take. Here is a line—'Susan B. Anthony lost \$10,000 in the Revolution'—going the rounds of the press without a word of explanation. The line is founded on a strong and womanly letter published some time ago in the Standard; a letter which showed how severe a struggle Mrs. Anthony endured in establishing the Woman's organ, how little sympathy she received from the professed friends of the cause among women, and how heroically she is laboring to cancel a debt created in behalf of the women of America. How different is this from the cold and heartless story conveyed by the words we have quoted."

POLITICAL.—The following is the official result of the election in North Carolina:
Senate—Conservatives, 52; Republicans, 18.
House—Conservatives, 75; Republicans, 45.
Congressmen—Conservatives, 5; Republicans, 2.
Official returns from the Kentucky election placed the Democratic majority over fifty thousand. Before the Kentucky election, we were told that with the negro vote the Radical could and would carry the state—a false prediction of Radical truthfulness. Glorious Old Kentucky.

JACKSON COUNTY ITEMS.—William Schwartz was nominated for the legislature by the Radical convention held at Murphyboro on the 6th inst. James H. Campbell for sheriff and John Dillingham for coroner. "Dan" Munn made one of his characteristic speeches in which he denounced Crook as a weak brother and a do-nothing in Congress. What a "father-skipper" "Dan" is.

The Era announced the death of Mrs. Clark Braden. Mrs. Braden was an accomplished lady and an excellent scholar.

MOUND CITY ITEMS.—The following gentlemen are announced as candidates for Sheriff in Pulaski county, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention. John W. Carter, Henry W. Dyer, David H. Walters, W. R. Cain, W. M. Brown, Daniel Porter and Paul Singleton. All good men.

The School Directors have concluded to build a new school house. A wise movement.

Perry Powers is about starting a livery stable.

Hon. N. R. Casey had been elected president of the Cairo and Loud City railroad company.

When John Real was hanged the other day for the assassination of policeman Smedley, in New York city, a letter was published over his signature reviewing Gov. Hoffman's refusal to commute the sentence of the court, and ascribing that refusal to political motives. Real was himself unable to write, and the attempt of others to make political capital out of his case in this disposed of by the New York Post.

Nobody who reads the Evening Post needs to be told that the Tammany Hall politicians have no more earnest opponents than our journal. But it is more necessary in the cause of honesty and honorable political discussion, for us to express, what we feel, than to keep silent.

As for Governor Hoffman, he has done his duty in this matter, and earned the thanks of every law-respecting citizen of New York, regardless of party.

Democratic Organization.
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE
RESIDENT COMMITTEE ROOMS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1870.
To the Democracy of the Several States:
This Committee respectfully request that it may be furnished at an early day with the names and addresses of the members of the State Central Committee of each State in which elections are to be held this year.

It is also requested that the chairman of each such committee will from time to time communicate with the undersigned, giving the condition, progress and needs of the campaign in his state, with such other information as may aid to the efficiency of this committee's action.

In this connection, the committee cannot forbear earnestly inviting the attention of Democrats and conservatives throughout the country, to the condition of their respective party organizations everywhere, and urging the high importance that such organizations in states, congressional districts, counties, &c., should be in thorough, effective, practical working order.

A. J. RANDALL, Chairman.
N. L. JEFFRIES, Secretary.

WHAT GRANT THINKS.

The Great American Brother-in-Law Unboxes Himself to a Reporter.
[Correspondence of the New York Sun.]
Your correspondent had an hour's interview with the President last evening. Without betraying anything touching upon a private nature, we give the President's opinion on national and cosmopolitan subjects as given in the conversation. We found him in the bosom of his little family at Long Branch cottage. He was surrounded by Mrs. Grant, who is sister when we saw her a General's wife, Gen. Porter, and with Kearney-like face, what little Nellie Grant and old Mr. Dent, the venerable father of Mrs. Grant. Old Mr. Dent (for that is what the neighbors call him) stands under the weight of eighty years. His face is smooth, full, and he is excellently preserved. In the room, carpeted with ingrain, were a few plain chairs, a piano and a carved walnut table. The front door opened on the ocean, and we could hear the breakers dash against the bluff in front. The executive showed no reticence, but carried on the triangular conversation with another gentleman and myself with ease and rapidity, as each subject was touched upon.

After complimentary speeches, the conversation changed upon the war, and we asked the President what he thought of the situation in Europe.
Gen. Grant: They seem to be getting into a free fight. They can't be separated now. When two boys fight you can stop the fight, but when everybody is fighting there is no one to stop it. At first I thought the war would be short, now I think it will be long, and it seems as if every power in Europe will get into it. England must stand by Belgium, the fruits of Waterloo, and we know Napoleon as he said to the Mayor of Rouen in 1866, "shates the treaty of 1815." This treaty Napoleon I. signed against his will, and although he gave up the south bank of the Rhine, in form, the French have never given it up in spirit. The fight with Napoleon was a defense of the Bismarck-North German Confederation. Napoleon needed something to kill Reconstruction at home.
He needed what Alexander H. Stephens suggested to President Lincoln and Mr. Seward, when they thought of patching up

a truce at Hampton Roads, in 1862—an obsolete policy to unite everybody on. England knew what Stephens' obsolete policy meant, for Seward's dispatch made them open their eyes wide. It meant North and South join against Canada. It took diplomacy to get this obsolete idea out of the French signature to the treaty which would enable Napoleon to gobble up Saarbrücken and Landau, and restore Luxembourg to the French. But it took greater diplomacy to reject it. Bismarck did it, and he now hands the rejected proposition over to the other powers as Seward handed over Stephens Canada policy to England. The best of King William is the smothering of Belgium.

See Correspondent.—When King William came to Paris in '67, the Paris morning papers announced his arrival thus: "Bismarck, attended by the King of Prussia, has arrived."

Gen. Grant: Well, that's about right. Bismarck is the big gun; he will be the "swamp Angel" in the rear of the Prussian army.

See Correspondent.—Americans generally sympathize with Prussia?

Gen. Grant: Yes; I don't know but what we do. Our sympathy is the result of commerce, German emigration, and because the Germans took our bonds and stood with us during our war. Franco didn't. King William and Bismarck sent three telegrams of congratulation to us. Not one came from Napoleon, who, on the contrary, was all the time hitting us sly dabs in Mexico. Seward let him hit, because his army was all the time eating up the beef and tanning the hides which otherwise would have gotten into the rebel army. In fact, Maximilian was a sort of a provision destroyer in Mexico. If we go back of the last war, there is no reason why we shouldn't sympathize with France. Napoleon sent troops, and Lafayette came to help us, while Frederick the Great hired out a host of Hessians to Great Britain.

See Correspondent.—And if you go now about five miles from Potsdam you will see a marble monument, on which is written in clumsy German, "Sacred to the memory of 8,000 Prussians who died in the American war." What do you think of the capture of Saarbrücken, General?

Gen. Grant: Little skirmishes and a reconnaissance now and then don't amount to anything. We must wait for the campaign. Sometimes in checkers a man gives away one man, and by and by takes three. So in war. Then Saarbrücken don't seem to have been a German town. It was like the rebels first taking Bowling Green, Ky., or Little Rock. It rather belonged to them; but when Gen. Steele took Little Rock, that was a victory I think.

MAYNOR WILL BE THE FREDERICKSBURG of the war, and may be the Black Forest will be the Wilderness. At least I should think that modern warfare had demonstrated the fact that it is foolish to assault a fortified town when you can just as well march around it and compel the attacked party to starve or come out and fight you.

Gen. Hooker and Gen. Burnside both stormed Fredericksburg, but I think if they had to do it over again, you would see them marching right around to the rear. Maynec, Coblenz, and even Ehrenbreitstein, but it would not do for King William to fight the French army in the way. He must stand still—intrinch; and the French must dig him out or work in the rear. Spades will be trumps again, as at Vicksburg. There is a striking analogy between the French and Prussian armies. Prussia's strategy should be to stand still. If she takes the aggressive, penetrating French territory, the same result will undoubtedly await her that awaited Lee in Pennsylvania. Gettysburg and Antietam both weakened the rebels more than years of defense warfare. Conspirators will not be repeated during the war.

See Correspondent.—What will be the probable strategy of the Prussian army?

General Grant: It will undoubtedly remain strictly on the defensive. The Prussians are now where the Austrians were during the last war. They will find defending themselves against the French far different from conquering Austria. The victory of Königgrätz was won with out a Prussian quarter-master's department without even a lack of supplies. They started, like General Pope, with headquarters and headquarters in the saddle. This strategy is only safe with victory. It would have been as disastrous with King William at Königgrätz as it was with Gen. Pope at Centerville had he met with repulse. The Austrian campaign was successful, but it would not do for King William to fight the French army in the way. He must stand still—intrinch; and the French must dig him out or work in the rear. Spades will be trumps again, as at Vicksburg. There is a striking analogy between the French and Prussian armies. Prussia's strategy should be to stand still. If she takes the aggressive, penetrating French territory, the same result will undoubtedly await her that awaited Lee in Pennsylvania. Gettysburg and Antietam both weakened the rebels more than years of defense warfare. Conspirators will not be repeated during the war.

See Correspondent.—What will be the effect of the war on this country?

Gen. Grant: History will repeat itself. Our war raised values, not only here, but all over the world. People could live in Europe after, one or one half as cheap as before. The present war will raise values in Europe. Americans will come home, iron and leather and coal will advance. Then we can compete with them without a tariff.

The war will be a self imposed high tariff, imposed on every article of foreign importation. This war (and here Gen. Grant was enthusiastic) will be the greatest blessing that could be afforded to America. It will raise Europe up to an equilibrium of prices and labor. Our factories will start again. Imports will cease. They will no longer be able to make a coat cheaper in Europe than in this country. Our breadstuffs and bacon will have to furnish their quarter-master's department indirectly. Pork will advance, and general farm produce will bring corresponding high figures. If the war lasts, as I now think it will, our bonds will come home at first, but they will be quickly absorbed. They are safe, and foreigners are even now making large deposits in American banks. Many are coming back but few want to realize on them, no matter how the war turns out at home.

See Correspondent.—How about our merchant marine—our shipping?

Gen. Grant: Here we have made a great, suicidal mistake. Before Congress adjourned we ought to have made arrangements for the purchase of foreign vessels. They are in the market now at cheap figures, but we can't buy them. The act of Congress provides for the building of ships at home, but prohibits their purchase from a foreign power. By an act of Congress we can't buy a vessel which we once owned but sold to Germany during our war—that is, we can't change her flag. If we buy and sail under Prussian flags then France will gobble us up. In the face of

the Alabama Pirates we sold out cheap. England had no acts of parliament against buying, and she possessed herself of our ships at half price. Now is the time for us to get even by buying the ships of France and Prussia. This is what I wanted Congress to do. But many of our congressmen know nothing of shipping; they are farmers and lawyers, and the idea did not strike them with force before adjournment. Now they see it. I got letters every day filled with regrets that we did not fit this thing up so as to build up our merchant marine. It was a great mistake, sir—a great mistake.

See Correspondent.—Has Gen. Sheridan gone to Europe on an official mission?

Gen. Grant: Not at all. Gen. Sheridan is on a leave of absence. He is under no orders; he can go where he likes, to Patagonia if he wants to. It's all about his joining the French army. He told me socially that he was going straight to Prussia, and being naturally interested in the army business, he thought, if the Prussian commander had no objection, that he would like to see something of their military habits and customs. I shan't believe Phil will go in till I hear Early has some artillery for him in front. Early you know, was the General's best friend during the war. He always kept him in artillery! (Here the General looked humorous.) Here Secretary Fish came in, and your correspondent withdrew with a firm conviction that the President can talk when he wants to, and that he has an enlarged and comprehensive knowledge of almost all subjects. He goes to St. Louis on the 8th, to be gone two weeks, leaving Mrs. Grant here.

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Express..... 10:30 A. M.

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Mail..... 1:30 P. M.

Express..... 2:30 P. M.

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